Butterfly.—Allied to the preceding species. The discal stigma of the male upon the fore wings is much longer than in *L. palatka*. The outer margin of the secondaries is not as sharply defined as in that species, but shades insensibly into the lighter greenish-fulvous of the basal part of the wing. The female on the upper side is distinguished from the female of the preceding species by the restriction of the discal band of spots on the hind wing to a few small light-colored spaces beyond the end of the cell, and by the regular continuation of the band of yellow spots across the primaries from the subapical spots to the submedian nervule near the middle of the inner margin. On the under side the primaries and the secondaries are very bright, clear orange-red, with the base and inner margin of the primaries brightly laved with blackish. The median series of spots in the male are very faintly indicated on the fore wings, but are more strongly indicated on those of the female. Expanse, ♂ 1.45 inch; ♀ 1.65 inch.

Early Stages.—We know little of these.

The insect is found in Florida.

(6) Lrimochores yehl, Skinner, Plate XLVI, Fig. 40, ♂ (Skinner's Skipper).

Butterfly.—The upper side of the male is shown in the plate. On the under side the wings are lighter, the secondaries uniformly pale cinnamon-brown, marked with a semicircle of four yellowish round spots, with a small spot on the cell toward the base. Expanse, 1.25-1.35 inch.

Early Stages.—Unknown.

The species has been taken in Florida, and is as yet not common in collections. The figure is that of the type.

Genus EUPHYES, Scudder

Butterfly.— The antennae have the club stout, elongate, furnished with a short crook at the end; the palpi are densely scaled; the third joint is slender, bluntly conical,

projecting beyond the vesture of the second joint. The neuration is shown in the cut

Egg.—Hemispherical.

Caterpillar.—The head small, body cylindrical, tapering for-